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AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW



JANUARY
1908

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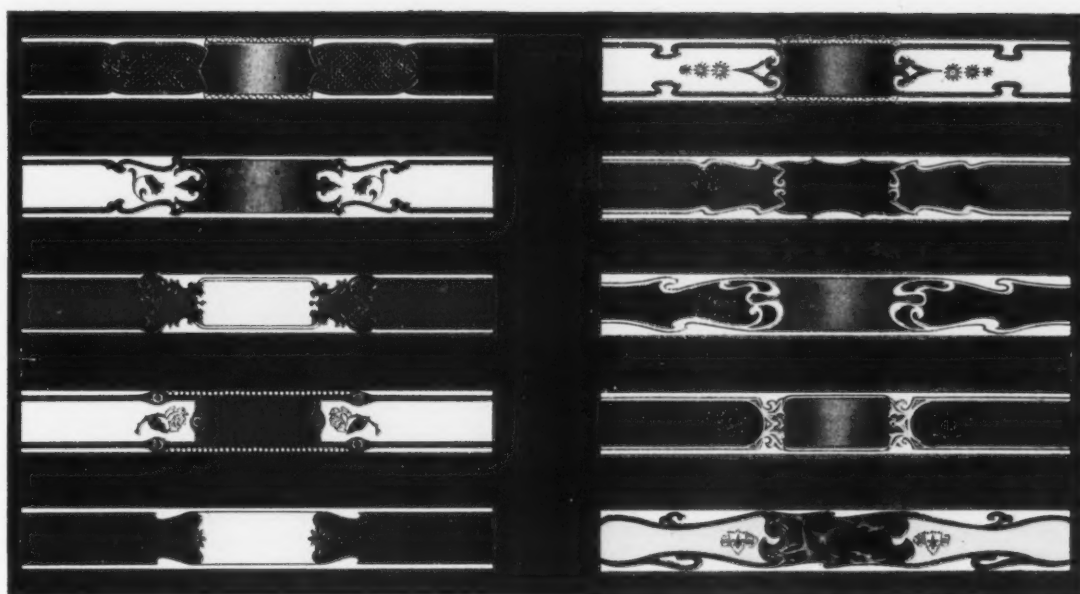
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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY CENTS A COPY

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

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WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of
interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes,
Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN
PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for
each and all in the Trade.

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WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION?

During the past few months the meetings have been
attended by a bare quorum, and many members of high
business standing, whose views are entitled to respect,
showed no interest in the proceedings.

Anxious to know the reason for such apathy on the
part of substantial members of the Association who for-
merly attended the meetings, we have interviewed several.
Their uniform objection seems to be that because resort
has been had to indiscriminate mudslinging and villifica-
tion of food officials, and general condemnation of all laws,
regulations and standards, the uninitiate have received the
impression that substantial arguments were lacking.

We pushed this investigation a little further and con-
sulted some whose opinions, it was supposed, had been
voiced, and lo! the same situation obtained!

Why, in the name of all that is good and righteous, any
member should sit supinely by and listen to a perversion
of his views and then calmly accede to every radical sug-
gestion, is more than we can understand; but wait!
Strange to say, most of the "old guard" are or have been
involved in Federal or State prosecutions or investigations
for alleged adulteration or misbranding, and a possible
reason for the placid compliance with the views as ex-
pressed can be found in the fact that in each case the
Treasurer has really been very active in rendering assist-
ance to the accused. We are glad to know that in at least
one case the defendant was victorious. But simply be-
cause assistance is furnished is it necessary quietly to
accede to all the private opinions of the person rendering
such assistance or his manner of expressing them?

As members of this Association who have its best inter-
ests at heart, and as the organ of many manufacturers,
we must express our disapprobation of the methods adopted
by at least one of the officers. Our personal relations with
the Association and its officers have been most pleasant,
and therefore we must enter a dignified protest.

For some time past most of the meetings have

been characterized by fervid oratory on the part of Dr. T. C. Stearns, Treasurer, and various attorneys who have spoken because they were known to agree (why we cannot surmise) with the views of the worthy doctor regarding food officials and food laws.

Those who attended the November meeting could not fail to have fallen under the spell of the doctor's well-modulated tones, so effectively employed especially in the peroration to his address entitled "Food Officials' Attack on American Industry." There fell upon the assemblage a reverential spirit as it listened to the speaker declaim, in stirring accents, the words of our National Anthem to which he declared he listened, bare-headed, as he emerged from the Senate chamber that fateful afternoon last February, when by skilful lobbying he claims to have had eliminated the hateful standard clause from the Agricultural Appropriation Bill of 1907.

To give some idea of the intemperate language of the address referred to above, we quote from the manuscript:

"This Pure Food situation which we have now confronting us is a fake reform movement."

"And so I could go on for hours, relating lies which ought to shame the devil, but are retailed by these people *ad libitum*, and received, even now, as gospel truth by the lovers of gossip and the worshippers of scandal. These men have been repeatedly shown the error of their ways, and every opportunity has been given them to learn the truth, but always without avail. You can never correct a confirmed liar."

"The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists is headed by Dr. Wiley, and its body and tail is made up of the other employees in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, the Food Commissioners of the various States, and a few other half-cooked chemists who are willing to subsist on the crumbs that fall from the table of this delectable lot."

"There are a lot of people who are upholding Dr. Wiley and his lieutenants because they have axes to grind."

"Whenever I find a man who is upholding these people in their crooked work, I find, upon investigation, that that man is an adulterator, or a breaker of the Pure Food Law."

"The contemptible methods and the rascally things which have been resorted to by these men, which have cost this country so many millions, and which have made the lives of the worthy food manufacturers of this country almost unbearable for the past year or two."

But enough. These will serve to illustrate the tactics that *cannot win*. We have consulted constitutional lawyers of just a little higher standing than those to whom some

pin their faith, and we feel fairly comfortable in commending as constitutional the Federal law and even the standards of purity set out in Circular No. 19. The law is not perfect. There may be defects in it, and possibly some standards require amendment, but we feel convinced that, if the matter is presented in a *gentlemanly* way to the proper authorities, or if it is fought out in the courts when and as the cases arise, or in a test case, substantial justice will be done.

In contrast to the remarks quoted in the foregoing it is refreshing to read the following in the *Food Law Bulletin*:

"H. E. Barnard, at the head of the Food Department of Indiana, is one of the most active men in the United States in food affairs and seems to deserve the recognition that has been accorded him by the highest authorities. In addition to his arduous duties as State Chemist, he has been for some time the general assistant to Albert Leach, in charge of the government laboratories in the West, and as such has had charge of the analyses of beers. He is also national referee on food adulteration, having been elected by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists for the year 1908. In this capacity he will be authorized to appoint some sixteen assistants and will have charge of the study of methods of food analysis and the control connection with his duties under the Indiana State Board of Health.

"Mr. Barnard's work in organizing his department, fixing rules and regulations for the enforcement of the State law and his investigations of foods has been characterized by intelligence and fairness that have won the confidence of manufacturers and jobbers throughout the country."

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1908.

When reviewing business conditions such as those that have prevailed since November 1st, 1907, it is the custom to give expression to platitudes that mean very little. What the business man wants is an analysis of the situation, especially from a financial standpoint; and he turns to financial and business journals for such information.

A trade journal can reflect the condition in its own field better than a general publication, and so in order to give each of our readers a picture in his own line we have interviewed representative men in the four branches of the essential oil industry.

The flavoring extract business, being a branch of the food industry, is not so susceptible to small fluctuations as, for instance, the sale of perfumes, toilet preparations and toilet soaps. Indeed manufacturers of flavors seem to be planning for a normal year. The situation in toilet soaps is indicated by the statement made by Jas. S. Kirk & Co. to the *Chicago Record-Herald* (printed on another page).

Regarding perfumes and toilet preparations the remarks of so experienced a man as Mr. Theo. Ricksecker, Presi-

dent of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, bear great weight. We are glad to say that reports from perfumery salesmen that have already made experimental trips since the first of the year are very encouraging.

We give Mr. Ricksecker's statement in full:

"There is probably no more sensitive barometer of the commercial trend than the sales of perfumery. The first scare of the panic in 1893 was felt by manufacturing perfumers immediately following the November, 1892, election of a President and Congress pledged to tariff reduction. That was a decisive blow to values and to American industries in the eyes of half the voters, embracing nearly all the manufacturing interests. Countermands for Christmas orders followed immediately in large numbers and in '93 the volume of the business was reduced severely. The period of readjustment and recovery to normal conditions by reason of many commercial failures, also of short crops, was postponed over three years.

"The depression beginning October 22d, 1907, is not due to or attended by any similar causes—is in no way analogous. While this trade has suffered a setback since November 1st and conservatism is now the rule, it is believed that, in the absence of any new, unforeseen disturbance of confidence, the dose of medicine the financial world has taken will purify the atmosphere and the business resume, constantly improving to normal conditions in a few months.

"The recovery by the banks in New York to six million dollars' surplus of reserves, as reported on January 11th, as against a constant, severe deficit the previous eleven weeks, bears out the above probability, though conservative trading is anticipated by many for a longer period. Better conditions prevail in some sections than in others; in some the recovery is almost back to normal. The rate of interest asked on renewed mortgages in Seattle has been as high as 13 per cent., due to scant money on a big local real estate boom of the past two years. This abnormal fiscal condition is righting itself under existing commercial improvement there as elsewhere, even before the Aldrich Bill or any other Government relief measure becomes operative.

"Our leading financial men like J. P. Morgan are predicting a good year, and their prophecy is not necessary to bolster up real natural conditions, because they are sound. Nothing but a false dread, timidity or suspension can delay resumption of legitimate, normal business.

"If every journal, salesman and business man would talk prosperity the October panic would soon be forgotten. Reports of the retail holiday sales of perfumery vary in conformity to conditions, from normal to poor. This applies to foreign perfumery as well as domestic.

"Advance in Prices.—The increased costs of many materials ranging from five per cent. to fifty, and from spirits and attar of roses down to packing cases and nails, have compelled many perfumers to advance their prices somewhat during 1907, and others have done so, January 1, 1908, issuing new lists. These advances were not uniform to any schedule, but each house made them in its own way to meet the necessity as was deemed best. The retail trade generally recognized the fairness of these advances and has conformed thereto. The twelve or fourteen houses who advanced some of their prices embrace perhaps the more important ones in output. Those who have advanced report they are not sorry.

"The outlook for the new year may be fairly summarized as follows:

"The early months will doubtless be somewhat sluggish, though the stocks on hand are no doubt generally light to moderate.

"The perfumers who have advanced prices will feel that what is sold bears a fair margin.

"The presidential election may slightly disturb trade in some sections, but a good fair trade is confidently anticipated throughout the year by conservative men, both perfumers and crude material dealers.

"The American name on fine perfumery has made headway the past year and the trade is generally in sound condition after a good year, excepting the depression of the two closing months. T. R."

E. G. Holloway, Vice-President of James S. Kirk & Co., makes the following statement to the *Chicago Record-Herald*:

SOAP.

Mfrs. 1907.....	\$17,600,000
Mfrs. 1906.....	16,000,000
Increase	10 per cent.

The year 1907 has been a profitable one. There has been a very satisfactory increase of business. The better grade of laundry and toilet soap especially has been in demand, the old custom of buying one kind of soap for all purposes having declined greatly among all consumers everywhere. Soap is slightly higher than last year on account of the increased cost of tallow and other raw materials. Coconut oil, palm and cotton-seed oil are higher than they have been for many years. The public is growing to like soap made from vegetable oils more and more each year. This is apparently due somewhat to a belief that these soaps are more sanitary than those made from animal fats, but more to the fact that soaps made from vegetable oil are more soluble in hard water.

HORINE & BOWEY Co., 1102 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill., has incorporated to manufacture flavoring extracts, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are Chas. F. Bowey, W. Almon Treat, Elizabeth Bowey.

THE ROSE INDUSTRY IN BULGARIA.

By PAUL JEANCARD, CANNES, FRANCE.

We know that the perfume of the Rose is one of the essential elements in most of the subtle and penetrating extracts which our great perfumers elaborate in the mysterious fastnesses of their laboratories. The public, however, understands much less concerning the origin and preparation of this costly perfume.

If the region of Cannes and Grasse is the most important centre of production for perfumery materials, and although very large quantities of rose blossoms are treated there by various perfected processes, nevertheless the oils obtained by distillation come mainly from Bulgaria.



With the purpose of studying on the ground the exact conditions of production and treatment of the rose in that country and to compare it with that of the French Midi, I went to Bulgaria at the season of gathering the crop, June, 1907. I was able, during the stay which I made in the province of Karlovo, to make some useful observations, of which I give a succinct summing-up below.

General Condition of the

Plants.—Roses for perfumery are cultivated in the central portion of Bulgaria, south of the important chain of the Balkans, in the valley of Kezanlik, watered by the River Tundja, and in that of Karlovo, where the Sredna flows.

There are some roses grown in sections outside of these regions, south of the mountains of Sredna Gora, in the broad plain of Philippopoli, and chiefly at Brezovo, as well as farther to the south, at the foot of the Rhodopes Mountains.

The crop is relatively early in the lower portions of Kezanlik, Brezovo, and Karlovo, where the altitude is about 300 metres. It is later at Kalofer, on the ridge between the basins of Kezanlik and Karlovo, the elevation being some 700 metres, as well as on the western part of the plain of Karlovo, in the district of Klissoura, the height being 800 metres.

The cultivation of roses occupies the farthest slopes which surround the long valleys of Kezanlik and Karlovo, forming a belt between the fields of cereals of the plain and the mountain forests. They are located upon loose, sandy soil coming from the erosion of the primitive rocks of which the Balkans are formed, above the spring-level, in a damp territory, but not too damp, and as a consequence under conditions eminently favorable to rose bushes.

The winter is cold, the temperature falling often to

20 degrees. The season of the crop, in June, is temperate and rainy, especially in the region west, where the altitude is moderately high. The summer is very warm.

Varieties Cultivated.—Two varieties of roses are cultivated in Bulgaria: the red rose, *Rosa Damascena*, and the white rose, *Rosa Alba L.* The blossoms are smaller than those of the French Midi, especially in the higher parts.

The rose bush of the white rose is larger, more vigorous and more productive than that of the red rose, but its blossoms yield but half as much oil and it commands only half the price; the yield is figured by estimating the oil at one-half of the weight of blossoms distilled.

The production of white roses is about one-fourth that of red roses. The white rose is less delicate, being less easily bruised, and reaching the factory in better condition than the red roses. The perfume is quite different, being more fruity. The distillers would like to have the white rose eliminated, but the peasants find a certain profit in cultivating them and are indisposed to put them aside. In some sections seven-tenths of the product is white roses.

Care in Cultivation.—The rose bushes are planted in rows, 2.50 m. apart, quite close together. The roots are buried in holes 40 to 50 centimetres deep, and covered up with layers of earth 5 or 6 centimetres thick, and then with manure. The annual cultivation consists of two or three plowings, the women pressing the earth about the roots with their hands. This is all that is done to the bushes. They are not trimmed or smoked.

The bushes branch broadly, are very tall, and full of dead wood. When they are too old, the bushes are cut at the roots and separated. Planting is done in October or November. The yield of a good planting is about 4,000 kilos to the hectare; generally less.

The Gathering.—The gathering takes place towards the end of May and during June. The gatherers, who come from the neighborhood, and even from the summits of the Balkans, are paid 50 centimes a day, the workmen 1.50 fr. Often there is a shortage of gatherers, especially as the Bulgarians and Turks are very indolent. Instead of beginning before dawn and stopping before the sun is very hot, as we do in the French Midi, they gather all day long, even when the flower is wide open. Moreover, as the blossoms often come from a distance, they frequently reach the distilleries in a heated condition, most prejudicial to the quality of the oil. They are burned, discolored, and the temperature of the inside of the sacks is sometimes as high as 50 degrees.

Distillation.—The processes of distillation of roses are generally quite crude. Most of the Bulgarian peasants have little alembics and distill themselves, grouping together. Some distillers have as many as 15 or 20 alembics. These groups of alembics are called "gullapana." If

we count all the alembics forming the numerous gullapanas of Karlovo, Kezanlik, Philippopoli, etc., it is estimated that in 1905 there were some 13,000 alembics at work. Some distilleries have perfected apparatus. In 1906 some plants were operated with a capacity of 1,000 litres; and at Karlovo and Kara-Sarli are three important factories, with modern apparatus operated by Frenchmen.

The Bulgarian alembics, made of copper, are of 100 to 120 litres capacity into which are placed 15 kilos of fresh flowers and 20 kilos of heated blossoms.

They are placed upon earthen stoves heated by wood. They are covered by mushroom-shaped tops, with swan's necks prolonged by a straight tin tube, to cool it. This tube passes through a wooden bowl, into which a stream of cold water flows constantly. The joints are made with a mixture of clay and ashes held in place by a band of silk. The quantity of blossoms is measured in a basket and poured into the alembic through a large tin funnel. Upon the blossoms is poured the water coming from the last emptying of the alembic, very hot, and loaded with color and salts. The quantity necessary is completed by adding enough from a cooler at hand; this water is only about one-fifth of the quantity, 75 litres.

The refuse is emptied into a basket standing over a pot to catch the water. Distillation takes from an hour to an hour and a half. The distilled water is caught in two glass flasks, holding 7 or 8 litres each, and then put once more into an alembic into which the contents of eight flasks (about 60 litres) have been emptied, but no flowers. From this apparatus are drawn two flasks, the first of which is called "Surie" and contains the Otto. Flowers are then added to the water remaining in the alembic. The "Suries" are round and contain about 5 litres. The Otto is drawn from the Surie through a tin tube, with a little faucet at the bottom.

A Bulgarian alembic can treat 12,000 to 15,000 kilos of blossoms in a campaign, and costs 70 to 80 francs. The consumption of wood is 1½ cubic metres per 100 oca of flowers (128 kilos); the wood costs from 4 to 8 fr. per cubic metre, according to locality.

Yield, Price, Production in General.—The yield varies in different localities. They estimate 12 to 14 oca of blossoms (15 to 18 kilos) for a moscal of oil. The moscal weighs 4.80 gr.; there are 208 moscals to the kilo, so about 3,500 kilos of flowers are needed to make a kilo of Otto.

The blossoms are worth an average of 40 paras per oca. This year they were as high as 60 paras per oca (40 paras are worth 0.22 fr.). The distillers who are provident secure the flowers needed for their factories during the winter by making advances to the peasants, thus avoiding any rise in prices for that crop.

The surface given over to roses is about 7,200 hectares, the average yield being about 2,000 kilos of blossoms to the hectare. If we consider the new plantings and those in which plants have been replanted, the average should rise to 2,500 kilos. The best cultivated yield even 4,000 kilos per hectare.

The total yield of blossoms reaches about 15,000,000; the yield of Otto has been, according to official statistics, 4,050 kilos in 1904 and 3,540 in 1905. In 1906 it was about the same as in the year preceding; in 1907, on account of

unfavorable climatic conditions, it did not exceed 2,500 kilos. The price rose proportionately, blossoms commanding 4½ to 5 fr. per moscal this year instead of 2½ to 3 fr., according to the congealing point.

It is interesting to compare the figures of exportation and production. In 1905, for instance, 3,540 kilos of Otto of Rose were distilled, but 5,316 kilos were exported. We give the tables for 1905 of production by districts, and consumption in the chief markets.

Crop of Otto of Rose (figured in moscals), for 1905:

Karlovo	284,139
Philippopoli	88,944
Panaguritché	5,840
Petchera	23,003
Staminaka	215
Tatar Pazardjik	1,230
Kezanlik	235,399
Novo Zagora	18,361
Stara Zagora	29,254
Tchirpau	50,015
Sevlievo	200
Totals	736,700

And at 208 moscals to the kilo, 3,540 kilos.

Export of Otto of Rose in 1905:

Consuming Mkt.	Kilos.	Value in Francs.
United States	1,641	1,154,153
France	1,529	1,078,157
England	891	614,793
Germany	714	494,781
Russia	238	157,594
Turkey	230	163,856
Austria-Hungary	23	14,683
Italy	20	12,681
Switzerland	14	8,689
Belgium	19	9,831
Holland	3	1,995
Egypt	0.490	300
Roumania	0.490	436
Greece	0.250	348
Spain	0.050	30
Servia	0.040	25
Other countries	0.060	42
Total	5,316	3,712,388

The production of Otto of Rose in Bulgaria was but 80 kilos in 1884; but 5,316 in 1905. New centres of production have arisen during this time, and may become active competitors of Bulgaria. My attention was called especially to numerous plantations in the region of Brousse, made by Turkish peasants coming from Bulgaria. Their production was upwards of 80 kilos this year; this is equal to all of Western Roumelia in 23 years.

In my opinion the price of Bulgarian Otto cannot be kept indefinitely at the figures of the last few years. If we consider that the land wears out, and needs enrichment; that the value of land, wood, and labor will increase, and with the equalizing of conditions in different sections and perfecting of cultural methods and implements, the tendency must be constantly higher.—*La Petite Revue*.

The R. W. Whitlatch Co., 17 Cedar Street, New York, is sending to consumers a beautiful circular and price list, printed in two colors. Advertising matter of this kind should produce results.

ARTIFICIAL COLORS*

BY THERON C. STEARNS, M. D.

The word coal-tar carries with it the idea of a black mass of what was once waste material, difficult to get rid of and not appetizing to think of as an article of food. In reality it has become a valuable material, and, as a result of the investigations of the chemists of this and the last generation, has been the means through which some of the most wonderful of Nature's operations have been revealed to man.

The common supposition is that all of the wonderful substances which are known as coal-tar products exist in coal-tar just as it flows away from the gas works. This is far from the truth. We have seen the waste liquids from gas works flow off into rivers, and form circles of color of all shades. But this was due to the film of oily material upon the water, and could be produced with equal brilliancy by many other substances.

How does it happen, then, that we are able to procure the larger number of beautiful colors from coal-tar?

It would be extremely interesting, I am sure, if we could go into this subject in its entirety, but to do so would involve many lectures, and a survey of the entire enormous field of organic chemistry. I may here only briefly allude to the fact that a substance known as benzene, or benzole, was produced as early as the second decade in the last century, when it was used chiefly as a solvent, and nothing whatever was known of its most remarkable properties. Nearly every chemist who worked during the last three-quarters of the last century had something to do with the development of the subject.

It was not until it was found that, if coal-tar is placed in a retort and heated, a quantity of a light fluid which was ultimately proved to be benzole, and its homologues, comes over in the distillate, and that the substance became available in attractive quantities, and so engaged the attention of the chemists of the time.

It must here be stated that these substances do not exist in coal, as you, of course, know, but are formed in the gas retort, and in the hot retort in which the coal-tar is subjected to the second distillation, through the action of the heat upon the mass of carbon of the coal, with water and other impurities in the coal, in the first instance, and the action of the strong heat of distillation of the coal-tar in the second.

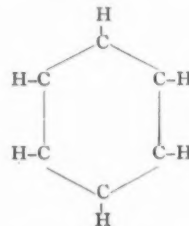
The English chemist Perkin first made a color from the derivatives of coal-tar, in 1858. His work was immediately followed by investigations, especially by the German chemists, in a period when chemistry had received its greatest stimulus through the classic work of such men as Faraday, Liebig, Bunsen and their *confreres*.

This work led to the discovery that benzole is a generic substance from which may be formed an enormous num-

ber of other substances, which are found also in Nature, running through the entire vegetable kingdom.

Of what occurs when we place coal in a retort, and heat it, in the manufacture of coal gas, and of what occurs when we place one of the products of that operation—coal-tar in another retort and heat it, we know very little in fact, but our speculations correspond so closely to the known facts that in reality we know much about this remarkable chemical phenomenon.

For our present purpose it is sufficient to say that this substance which passes from the retort, and is condensed in the condensers, when we subject coal-tar to distillation, is a volatile liquid composed of molecules which contain six atoms of hydrogen, combined in a peculiar way with six atoms of oxygen, form what is termed by chemists the benzene ring.

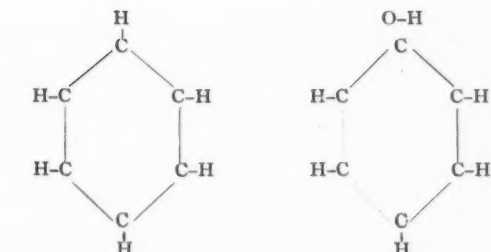


The six carbon atoms appear to be united in such a way that to remove one of them means the breaking down of the molecule entirely, while the hydrogen atoms appear to be each united to a carbon atom, in such a manner that we can split off a hydrogen atom, and in its place link on another atom of the same uniting value, or a group of atoms. Thus, one atom of bromine may be made to take the place of one atom of hydrogen, or two atoms of bromine may be substituted for two atoms of hydrogen, and so on, until as many of the six atoms of hydrogen are displaced by an equal number of atoms of bromine as we may desire.

As well as bromine, we may substitute, as side chains to the benzene ring, simple groups of atoms, such as the hydroxyl group, or the more complicated groups of atoms such as the alcohols, by appropriate methods.

The differences in different substances so produced is not the least remarkable of the wonderful facts presented in this interesting subject. In some instances an apparently very small difference will result in two substances as different from each other as can well be. Thus, benzole, a sample of which I show you, is a light, volatile liquid, of not remarkable character; but if we substitute for one of the hydrogen atoms of the benzene ring a single hydroxyl molecule—which is merely an atom of hydrogen united to an atom of oxygen—we have the corrosive substance known as phenol, or carbohic acid.

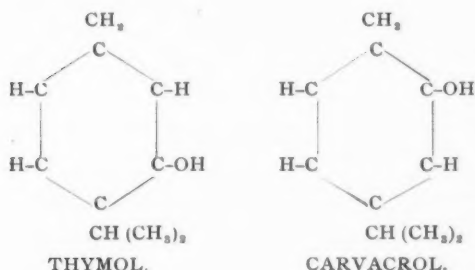
*Paper read at November meeting of A. E. M. A.



THE BENZENE RING.

PHENOL, OR CARBOLIC ACID.

Phenol, or carboic acid, is the commonest of the class which we term mono-hydric phenols. Further along in the series we have the more complicated structures, such as thymol and carvacrol, the former appearing in nature in oil of thyme, the latter in oil of *Origanum Hurtm*, with both of which you are familiar, and both of which may be made synthetically in the chemical laboratory. The graphic formula of these two substances will serve to illustrate another of the remarkable peculiarities of these wonderful substances which we term benzene derivatives, or, in common parlance, coal-tar products.



THYMOL.

CARVACROL.

Here we have the benzene ring to which have been coupled the same identical groups of radicals, but differing only with respect to the relation of the hydroxyl group to the other radicals. I show you a sample of thymol, and a sample of carvacrol, by which you can see the great dissimilarity of the two substances, which in their chemical structure differ so slightly, containing precisely the same chemical elements, in the same number, and composed of the same groups of radicals, but, owing to so small a difference in the relation as to position of the different groups, present such remarkable physical differences.

I must here digress to say that the study of this body which is called benzene, or benzole, was commenced by Faraday—of the more noted chemists who have elaborated the subject—before the year 1825. The material used by Faraday was derived from the products of the destructive distillation of Whale Oil. If colors had then been made from it, they could have been called Whale Oil colors. Or in the time of Liebig, when benzene was generally made from benzoic acid, if colors had then been made

from it, they could be called benzoic acid colors, just as properly as we now term them coal-tar colors. You may say it is a misnomer to call these substances coal-tar colors, because the source of a part of the material has nothing whatever to do with the subject, or with the so-called coal-tar colors, because many of them are daily made in Nature's laboratory, and as made by Nature coal-tar has nothing to do with them.

I do not propose to go into the technical questions involved in the manufacture of the organic colors. Neither do I propose to take up your time by comparing the chemical structure of the substances. But rather, I ask your pardon for inflicting so much chemistry upon you. But I wanted to show you the connection of these substances with the vegetable kingdom, which these simple examples have been sufficient to do. I want you to see how, starting with the benzene ring, all of these colors are built up in the chemical laboratory, as well as in Nature's laboratory. I should like to show you how the benzene ring is formed in nature, from several common constituents, and how, by further changes, are brought about the formation of the more elaborate products.

In itself the subject is interesting enough to warrant my trouble and your time, because, before we should finish I should show you through the list of substances with which you are familiar, such as vanillin, which is a benzene derivative, is a phenol, like carboic acid and thymol and carvacrol, and is produced in nature in the vanilla bean, as well as in the chemical laboratory from oil of cloves, or starting with benzene. I could take up oil of lemon and show you that citral is not the most important constituent of the flavor, for which we must go among the benzene derivatives before we shall reach the light. That citral, which is an important constituent of oil of lemon, condenses with acetone to form ionone, in the course of which the benzene ring is formed, and that I might go into the great field of odoriferous bodies used in perfumery, where Nature again and again produces the benzene ring, coupling various alcohols with it to form the wonderful bodies to which the odor of flowers is due. I might go into the vegetable kingdom, and find these very colors formed in Nature, and eaten by man, as, for example, the red cabbage, which contains a whole bunch of these very colors which are called coal-tar colors.

Possibly some who are here would like to go further into the chemistry of the subject. Leffman's translation of Weyl's monograph, is not too technical to comprehend, and any of the various chemical works will go to the bottom of the subject.

The difficulty of this whole question lies in its simplicity, paradoxical as that may sound. The technical names of the colors which we use, such as dimethyl-amidotazobenzene, sound formidable, but are simple enough when you understand that all of them are composed of several words, like this long name for butter-yellow, which contains five simple words, and are so combined to inform the chemist of the chemical constitution of the substance.

(To be continued.)

DETERMINATION OF CITRAL.

A LETTER FROM DR. S. H. BAER TO THE AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

I wish to bring to your attention a "method for the determination of Citral in Lemon Oil and Extract" by Dr. Edw. McKay Chace, published in the *American Chemical Journal*, of October, 1906 [and in this journal of the same date.—Ed.], and which has been adopted as the Standard Analytical Method by the Department of Agriculture of the United States in estimating the amount of Citral in a Terpeneless Extract of Lemon, which Extract must contain more than two-tenths of a per cent. of Citral.

I herewith hand you a copy of my protest against the use of this inaccurate method. As you well know, Lemon Extract must, according to the Standards, consist of five (5%) per cent. of Lemon Oil, and Terpeneless Extract of Lemon is based upon Lemon containing four per cent. of Citral, and four per cent. of five per cent. is two-tenths of a per cent.

I recommend that the Association examine this method with every care and I am sure they will join me in my motion that the Extract Association, as such, should protest against the use of such an inaccurate method in determining the small quantity of two-tenths of a per cent. of Citral in a Terpeneless Extract of Lemon.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. BAER.

PROTEST.

Subject: Method for the Determination of Citral in Lemon Oil and Extract.

Terpeneless Extract of Lemon is described in Circular No. 19, of Department of Agriculture of the United States, as the "Flavoring Extract prepared by shaking Oil of Lemon with *dilute* Alcohol, or by dissolving Terpeneless Oil of Lemon in *dilute* Alcohol and contains not less than two-tenths of a per cent., by weight, of Citral, derived from Oil of Lemon." Then, Terpeneless Oil of Lemon is a Lemon Oil, from which nearly all, or all of the Terpenes are removed.

In this connection, I would call your attention to the following sentence which appears in Kramer's translation of Messrs. Gildermeister & Hoffman's Book of Volatile Oils, on page No. 470, and I think that all chemists look upon this book as an authority: "That Citral Determination is not an absolute Standard of Purity of Lemon Oil, for Citral used in Lemon Oil might come from any other source than the Lemon Oil itself, for instance, Lemon Grass Oil." We also quote the exact words, as follows, from the same page: "Attempts to establish methods for the estimation of Citral have not been wanting, but so far they have all failed, on account of the insufficient accuracy."

I quote here further from a letter received from Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, of St. Louis:

"I beg to say that I know of no good method for the determination of Citral in either Oil of Lemon or in Terpeneless Extract of Lemon."

And from a letter from Messrs. Fritzsche Bros., New York, as follows:

"I want to repeat my former statement that I do not place much credence at all in Citral determinations; and think that none of those so far published can be depended upon within the mention limited" (limits mentioned being four-tenths per cent. of Citral).

The first method tried was to determine the amount of Citral present, by applying the Cassia Oil method, which method was, of course, quite logical, since Citral is an Aldehyde like Cinnamic Aldehyde of Cassia Oil, and should combine with Sodium Bisulphite to form an insoluble compound, but in view of the other Aldehydes always present with Citral in Lemon Oil, and the special conditions necessary, such as the maintenance of a constant temperature and the assurance that not too much free Sulphurous Acid is present, which dissolves the precipitated Bisulphite Compound, renders this method uncertain, and four persons analyzing the same Oil a number of times, would get, individually, the same results, for they each would be able to maintain the same conditions, but the results of the various experimenters, on the same Oil, would vary as much as two or three per cent.; we might mention here, how, that even the duplicates of the same analysts would vary from one to two-tenths of a per cent.

Garnett in 1896 published a Method for the determination of Citral by the reduction of the Aldehydes with Sodium in Alcohol, and Acetylation of these alcohols, and the subsequent determination of the saponification number; when this came out, it looked as if this was going to be just the one we wanted, for we would then be able to estimate the total Aldehyde contents, by the estimation of the saponification number, and subtract therefrom the saponification determined prior to the reduction, which would determine the amount of Esters present in this Oil. The fallacy in this method was that the reduction in Sodium of Alcohol and the Aldehyde does not take place quantitatively, and therefore useless, but it is my opinion that a careful experimenter could find a method of reduction which would accomplish this.

Probably one of the best methods discovered is the one by Walther treating the Alcohol solution of Lemon Oil with Pyroxyamine Hydrochloride and Sodium Bicarbonate forming the Citral Oxime, and then titrating back the excess of Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride with one-tenth normal Soda Solution. This method, if it could be worked out accurately, would be the right one to use for you actually convert the Aldehydes present in the Lemon Oil to a crystalline body, which can be actually weighed. This method is not accurate, except in expe-

rienced hands, for the Sodium Bicarbonate used in the reaction itself acts upon the Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride and the resulting analysis would be too high; here the determination is proven useless by a small quantity of Sodium Bicarbonate; then, again, in the dilution of the Terpeneless Extract of Lemon; it would be a question if it would be accurate enough for the estimation thereof. I recommend, therefore, that research be instituted, for here the volumetric determination could then be checked by the gravimetric determination of the amount of Citral Oxime.

Besides these methods mentioned, there has been a method proposed by Dr. Parry, using Cyanacetic Acid, also another method converting Citral into semi-carbonazone, both of which are not accurate quantitatively.

Regarding the method of Dr. Chace, published in the *American Chemical Journal* of October, 1906, I would say here that in the preparation of a Terpeneless Extract of Lemon manufacturers would not consider this or any other method an accurate enough check upon their Terpeneless Extract of Lemon. In fact, they would feel that the actual knowledge of what went into the Extract was surer than any method of analysis of Citral thus far offered.

I am going to outline here what I consider the inaccuracy of the Dr. Chace Method.

First, the Dr. Chace method is based on a Colorimetric determination and Colorimetric determination is scarcely ever considered accurate, unless it can be checked against a gravimetric determination; in the analysis of Iron and Steel, all Color methods that have been used have been previously checked by gravimetric determinations. True, Dr. Chace has checked his method against Pure Citral and Limonene, of which he had a weighed quantity, but he has never checked his method for the determination of Citral in Lemon Oil, made into a Lemon Extract, in which he can confidently state what the constituents are of the Lemon Oil used and had been previously determined by another method. If he cannot with known analytical methods start with a Lemon Oil the constituents of which he is positive, then his determination of Citral in Lemon Extract Terpeneless, where there is only two-tenths of a per cent., can scarcely be considered accurate; if such were the case, would it not be a welcome addition to science, and I would be the first one to endorse it.

In this connection Dr. Chace specifically states that the error in the determination of Lemon Oil is less than five-tenths of a per cent., while the average error in the majority of cases is within two-tenths of a per cent. With such inaccuracy in the determination of the Oil, which is used in the Extract, how can the accuracy of the Terpeneless Extract of Lemon, containing two-tenths of a per cent., be anything but uncertain, when the Extract is knowingly made from the Oil?

I have thus far only touched on the surface mistakes of the Dr. Chace method, and with all due respect and courtesy to my fellow chemist and colleague, I wish to call your attention to some grave errors in his method.

On the first page of his article he states the constituent of the Lemon Oil, which is not accurate. I have myself examined 25 kinds of Lemon Oils, used them all for the manufacture of a Terpeneless Oil of Lemon, by the Vacuum

Distillation process, and have found that Limonene Contents is practically always around 92%; the Citral contents from 4½ to 5%; that is, Citral and other Aldehydes; Resin ingredients to the amount of 1½%; Geranyl Acetate, ¼%; and ½% of a Crystalline Body; melting in 140 degrees and the remainder made up of Sesquiterpene and other compounds; the Resin ingredients and other unknown compounds running about half as high in per cent. as Citral, would naturally disturb any Colorimetric test that may be used, for the resinous ingredients are the very articles which are responsible for the yellow color of the Lemon Oil. Terpeneless Lemon Oil made by the Distillation Process is Dark Brown, and this would also disturb the Colorimetric test.

Dr. Chace hinges his method upon the old quantitative reaction for Aldehydes, with the use of fuchsin solution. He first converts the Rosaniline Hydrochloride by treating with the Sulphurous Acid forming a Sulphurous Acid salt of Rosaniline Hydrochloride. This Colorless compound is decomposed by the Aldehydes present and the measure of the decomposition by the Aldehydes is the intensity of the Color and is the measure of the Citral present.

Dr. Chace himself grants that Lemon Oil, on account of the presence of Citronellal, gave a different shade to the Color determination than when he used Pure Citral; then, only the alkalinity of the water that he used would disturb the shade of the Rosaniline Hydrochloride and would show less color than would be expected under the circumstances. Rosaniline base, a colorless compound, is prepared from the Rosaniline Hydrochloride by treatment with the calculated amount of Lime or of Sodium Hydroxide. Would not, then, a small amount affect a colorimetric determination? Thus, you see, in testing Citral by this method under the conditions under which the Lemon Extract of Commerce is made, would show Terpeneless Lemon Extract as containing practically no Citral or possibly a trace.

We further call attention to the fact that Dr. Chace says that fuchsin solution deteriorates on standing, and if it deteriorates on standing is it not certain that the impurities in the city waters or the presence of the Lemon Peel, or the Resin in the Oil, would be more than sufficient to disturb the actual analytical results? Lastly, the Chace method would be no check upon the Terpeneless Extract of Lemon made from the Oil of Lemon, and so-called Terpeneless Extract of Lemon made from the solution of Citral obtained from the Lemon Grass Oil, and subsequently purified.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. BAER.

The George E. Marsh Co., Lynn, Mass., the well-known soap manufacturers, are experimenting with a new soap-making process, a patent for which was awarded to Thomas Kenney, on October 8th, 1907. Mr. Kenney is an employee of the Marsh Co. and for 19 years was with the Curtis-Davis Co. His process involves heating the soda solution before introducing the fatty base, thus avoiding, it is claimed, the rendering process.



TRADE-MARK PROTECTION

By SAMUEL E. DARBY, Esq.

(Continued from November number.)

The underlying reason for these restrictions is that to entitle any one to registration of his trade-mark, or to enforcement of his right to his trade-mark, it is necessary that he have the *exclusive* right thereto. If, therefore, the mark is identical with another used on the same class of goods, or is so closely similar to another as to be likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception, or if it is merely descriptive of the goods themselves, or comprises merely geographical names or terms, then the right thereto is not exclusive since others may use the same mark with equal right and truth. So, too, if the name of any individual, firm, corporation or association is used, any other person, firm, corporation or association having the same name is entitled to use his or its name as a trade-mark, and hence the requirement that a name, as a trade-mark, must be written or printed in some particular and distinguishing manner in order to entitle its use to be exclusively appropriated.

The section under discussion embodies one important departure from the former statutes. It provides that nothing in the limitations above discussed shall prevent registration of any mark used by an applicant, or his predecessors, or by those from whom title thereto is derived, in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, *which was in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant or his predecessors in title for ten years next preceding the passage of the law by Congress—that is, for ten years prior to April 1, 1905.* Under this provision a trade-mark which has been in the actual and exclusive use of its owner, or of the predecessor in title of the owner, for ten years prior to April 1, 1905, may register such mark whether it is descriptive of the goods or not, whether it is merely a geographical word or not, or whether it is the name of an individual firm, corporation or not, or the portrait of a living person, or a flag or coat of arms of a State or nation. This provision enables trade-marks which have long been employed to distinguish the goods upon which they had been used from other goods of the same class, to be registered even though they may not fall under the strict definition of a trade-mark, thereby enabling a manufacturer to secure protection for a device or mark which he has long employed to distinguish his goods and on which, through long years of effort, he may have built up a valuable business so that his mark has, by such usage, become identified with his name and goods.

Section 6 of the Statute provides that on the filing of an application for the registration of a trade-mark which complies with the requirements of the Act, and the payment of the prescribed fees, the Commissioner of Patents shall cause an examination thereof to be made, and if on such examination it shall appear that the applicant

is entitled to have his trade-mark registered under the provisions of the Act, then the Commissioner shall cause the mark to be published at least once in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Within thirty days after such publication any person who believes he would be damaged by the registration of the published mark, may oppose the registration of the same by filing in the Patent Office notice of opposition, stating the grounds on which the opposition is based. The notice of opposition is required to be verified, that is, sworn to, by the person filing the same, before any one authorized by law to administer oaths. If no notice of opposition is filed within the thirty days the Commissioner shall issue a certificate of registration for the trade-mark. In case the application for registration is refused on examination thereof, which this section requires as a preliminary to registration, the Commissioner is required to notify the applicant of the refusal, and to give him the reasons therefor.

In many particulars this section of the existing trade-mark statutes embodies new departures from all prior laws relating to this subject. The idea of opposing the registration of a trade-mark, so that an applicant's right to registration may be contested before the registration actually issues, is an idea borrowed from the practice in certain foreign countries regarding the grant of patents. It may be advantageous, in many cases, in order to protect the rights of owners of trade-marks to oppose the grant of registration of the same or similar trade-marks, used on the same or similar goods, by others who are later in date of adoption, but this advantage might well be gained in other and less expensive ways. This provision of the Statute enables one to prevent the registration of a trade-mark without himself registering the mark. For instance, if a manufacturer adopts and uses a trade-mark in his business to distinguish his goods, but does not secure registration of his mark, he acquires a property right in the trade-mark by reason of being the first to adopt and use it. That right is impaired and the owner is threatened with damage should a later adopter and user on the same class of goods seek to register the same mark, or one which so closely simulates or resembles the same as to be calculated to deceive. To prevent this impairment and damage the right to oppose the registration is given to the one first to adopt the mark, even though he may not have applied for or secured registration. If, however, the first adopter and user had secured registration of his mark, the necessity for opposition would have been obviated, because it is only after the application for registration is found allowable after its examination that it is published and it is only after publication that the application can be opposed. Another disadvantage of this section is the necessity for keeping close watch from week

to week of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office by every one who is interested in trade-mark or trade-mark property, in order to detect the publication of trade-marks applied for by others, and which might conflict or cause damage. A trade-mark is published only once and the Patent Office Official Gazette is not a publication which is universally circulated. Consequently the opportunities to overlook or miss the publication of a particular mark are many. If there were no other provision of the Statute providing for cancellation of an invalid registration, the law would fall far short of affording adequate protection in this regard. The Statute, however, includes such provision, which will be discussed in its order in the consideration of other sections.

It is to be observed that a notice of opposition must be filed in the Patent Office *within* thirty days, and it is mandatory upon the Commissioner of Patents to issue a certificate of registration if no notice of opposition is filed *within* that period.

PURE FOOD NEWS.

FEDERAL.

A committee, appointed at the November 16 meeting of the Extract Association, is determining the percentage of alcohol necessary to cut the oils, etc., used in flavors. The activity of the Internal Revenue Department has made this necessary, for it seems to be the intention to class as rectifiers all flavor makers whose goods contain more alcohol than necessary. An important decision bearing on this point was rendered recently in Chicago. We reprint in full a report of this suit, from a recent issue of the *Food Law Bulletin*:

"FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE NOT COMPOUND LIQUORS.

"The Liquid Carbonic Company of Chicago has just won an important case in St. Louis involving the liability of manufacturers of soda water flavors to pay a tax to the government as rectifiers of distilled liquor and wholesale and retail liquor dealers.

"In 1906 the St. Louis branch of the Liquid Carbonic Co., along with a number of other extract manufacturers in St. Louis were compelled to pay an internal revenue tax as rectifiers and wholesalers and retailers of distilled liquor. The period for which the tax was paid was from June 30, 1905, to July 2, 1906, and the amount paid was \$337.50. The tax was paid under protest and suit was brought against the collector for a refund of the money.

"The evidence showed that the extracts manufactured by the company contained from 40 to 50 per cent. of alcohol together with flavoring principles and water, and that they were made in the same general way in which all flavors for use in the soda water industry are made and that they were used in the same manner as all similar extracts are used. A full list of flavors were manufactured by the company, including such flavors as Angostura, Benedictine rum, brandy and champagne, and it was on these particular flavors that the hardest fight was made by the government.

"In the trial of the case there never seemed to be any doubt but what the company were not liable for a tax for

making such flavors as lemon, vanilla, strawberry, etc., for use in soda water, but the evidence also showed that such flavors as Angostura ginger, Benedictine, were used in bar-rooms to be added in small quantities to drinks sold over the bar, such as whiskey or cocktails, to give them a flavor or aroma, and it was this fact that raised the gravest question of liability.

"The evidence showed, however, that none of the products made by the company had ever been used for drinking purposes and that they had never been sold or used for any other purpose than to impart a flavor and the judge held that under such facts the company was not liable and that the tax had been illegally collected and that the government should refund the money. The tax had been collected under Sec. 3244 of the revised statutes of the United States.

"The attorney for the Liquid Carbonic Company was Mr. Thomas E. Lannen of Chicago, assisted by Thomas J. Hickey of Chicago and Charles R. Skinker of St. Louis."

LABELS SHOULD BE PRINTED IN ENGLISH.

REGULATION 17 AMENDED.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection has yielded in the contention set up by the New York importers of food products over the legality of one of the pure food regulations. The regulation in question is that requiring labels on imported food and drug products to be printed in the English language, a rule which in the past few months has given the Board an immense amount of trouble, has caused great congestion at the Public Stores and consequent inconvenience to the importers and has given rise to the charge that the National Food Law is being used as an instrument for "pure labels" rather than pure food.

The surrender of the Food Board came in the form of a notification.

An important change which may affect food and drug labels is being discussed by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. A letter has been sent out to all associations and to many independent manufacturers. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BOARD OF FOOD AND DRUG INSPECTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE BOARD OF FOOD AND DRUG
INSPECTION.

December 30, 1907.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection has under consideration for some time the advantages and disadvantages which are the outcome of the use of the legend "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Is there any advantage which accrues through the use of the serial number together with the guaranty legend which would not be accomplished by the use of the serial number alone? From many sources the Board has heard complaints of the injurious effects of their business through the use of the legend, which to the large mass of consumers has doubtless come to mean that either the Govern-

ment guarantees the purity of the product to which this legend is attached, or else the product is guaranteed to be and necessarily is pure irrespective of any idea of the Government being back of such guaranty. Of course, both these conceptions are false and calculated to do harm to the consumer and, the Board thinks, to all reputable dealers and manufacturers.

The Board desires a free expression of opinion from you on this question, your personal opinion as well as one which will represent what you believe to be the opinion of your Association. Do you believe that the retention of the legend is desirable, or are you convinced that its ultimate removal from all labels is desirable?

Due to the fact that most manufacturers have a large stock of labels on hand bearing the legend "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1905," do you think it practicable to set a date after which this legend must not be used? If so, what date would you suggest?

It may be said that the phrase

Serial No.

on a label will to all intents and purposes fill all requirements under Regulation 9 of Circular 21, Office of the Secretary, showing that a general guaranty has been deposited with the Department of Agriculture, thus relieving dealers of prosecution under conditions laid down in Section 9 of the Food and Drug Act.

Trusting that you will express your views fully on this subject, I am,

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, Chairman.

December 31, 1907.

The Board makes no complaint regarding the propriety of manufacturers in using the present legend, for it was authorized by the Board itself; but this guaranty has come to mean, to the public at least, that the goods so guaranteed are unadulterated and properly branded. While this may be so, it is not necessarily true, and doubtless some less ambiguous way of carrying the manufacturer's guaranty to the dealer will be found. All manufacturers should write to the Board giving their ideas on the subject, and advising what loss in labels would result from any change.

Prosecutions under the Federal law were begun in Kansas City, Mo., last week. Leslie Lyons, Assistant United States District Attorney, prepared an information against the S. W. Noggle Wholesale & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., for violating the law and others will follow as fast as the office can handle them.

The first case was for the sale, in interstate commerce, of lemon flavoring extract, guaranteed to be pure, which, the analysis in the government laboratory shows, contains not a trace of lemon.

A warrant for the firm which guaranteed the extract was issued, but was withdrawn and instead the information filed direct in the United States District Court.

STATE.

TENNESSEE.—The new Tennessee food law which went into effect January 1st is in substance the same as the Federal statute on the same subject. The law provides

for the appointment by the Governor of a chemist of established reputation and ability, who shall be known as pure food and drug inspector and who shall hold office for two years from January 15 of the year of his appointment. This new officer will probably be appointed by Governor Patterson within a few weeks. Nothing has yet been done toward the establishment of an office and laboratory for which provision is made in the pure food law. This laboratory will be established, equipped and conducted under the supervision of the State Board of Health. This and other details in connection with the approaching enforcement of the new pure food law will be attended to in due time.

NEBRASKA.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that Attorney-General Thompson has given an opinion in which he holds that under the State pure food law all food packages sold in Nebraska must be branded to indicate contents and net weight or measure. Manufacturers of package goods have been objecting to the statute. Governor Sheldon has announced that the law would be strictly enforced.

OHIO.—Commissioner Renick W. Dunlap, of the Ohio Dairy and Food Department, has filed with the Governor his report for the year ending November 15. With reference to the food law, Mr. Dunlap says in effect that

"Manufacturers and dealers in the large majority abide by the laws, and assist the department in their enforcement. There is a small per cent. not in sympathy with pure food laws, and who are continually violating them and harassing the department at every turn, but most of this class are outside the State, and the enforcement of the national law will, in a measure, prevent illegal products from entering the State."

TEXAS.—J. S. Abbott, State Dairy and Food Commissioner with headquarters at Denton, has issued the following:

"It should be understood that our rulings have not the effect of law. They neither add to nor take away from the pure food law, but serve as a guide to manufacturers, jobbers and dealers as to our attitude toward the law. It is perfectly proper for such dealers to entertain an opinion different from our own. It is clear that if the manufacturers, jobbers and dealers interpret the law in the same manner as we do and follow this interpretation in the transaction of their business, that there will be no trouble in the enforcement of the law. Each one is entitled to his own opinion and to assume responsibility of acting in harmony therewith.

NEW YORK.—About the middle of December, 1907, Judge Roesch, in the Fourteenth District Municipal Court, rendered a decision in the case of People vs. Bastine & Co., New York. The State contended that Bastine & Co.'s lemon extract is adulterated, but analyses of the State chemist and also of the defendants' experts proved that there is more than 5 per cent. lemon oil present (although New York State has no standards), and that nothing had been added to impair the strength of the extract or to mislead the purchaser.

After the lapse of twenty days from the date of the decision no appeal was taken by the State, so the case is closed.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The semi-annual Report of Schimmel & Co. (Fritzsche Brothers), of Miltitz, near Leipzig, Germany, dated October, 1907, has come to hand. The arrangement, size and bulk of this volume are the same as heretofore; and in the table of contents the following headings appear:

Introductory Remarks.

Commercial Notes and Scientific Information On Essential Oils.

New Essential Oils.

American Pharmacopœia.

Danish Pharmacopœia.

Commercial Notes and Scientific Information On Chemical Preparations and Drugs.

Notes on Recent Research Work Concerning Terpenes and Terpene Derivatives.

We have gone over the Report quite carefully, and it is our purpose to devote more space to its valuable contents in succeeding issues. Some of the items that first engaged our attention are the following: In the *Introductory Notes* we learn that—

"The recently published official figures of the essential oils imported and placed on the market in the United States in 1906 also show a considerable increase in the total import, which came to \$2,790,000, equal to an increase of 14 per cent. over that of 1905.

Concerning conditions in Japan the Report contains the following:

"In the early part of June great alarm was caused by a Government decree, requiring that all drugs and pharmaceutical preparations which had been examined according to the Pharm. Japon. II. and had been provided with the corresponding seal, should pass into consumption before December 31, 1907. This step caused a downright panic in the drug market, as, owing to the extreme slackness of trade, large stocks had accumulated in the hands of all importers. Fortunately wiser counsels have prevailed, for, according to a publication in the Japanese Gazette, pharmaceutical preparations according to the requirements of the old Japanese Pharmacopœia II will still be admitted in the country up to December 31, 1908. The final period for allowing the examination of pharmaceutical preparations by the Government laboratories according to the Pharmacopœia II has accordingly been extended to June 30, 1908.

"In view of the continued decline of the Japanese and Formosan camphor production the Japanese Government appears to be making very serious efforts to improve the camphor cultivation, both in Japan and in Formosa. The Vice-Minister of Finance Mizumachi stated, according to a Japanese report, at a conference in Tokyo with various officials of the Camphor Office, that the large sum granted by the Japanese Parliament for the forestry bounty would be used exclusively for camphor plantations, and further, that the Government intended increasing the supplies and shipments in proportion to the demand, and meeting the wishes of the trade. For this purpose the commissioners had been sent last year to Europe and America."

Concerning turpentine in the United States:

"We read in a report from the German Agricultural Expert in the United States that, in view of the constant

clearing of the pine forests there, a substitute for the trees is looked for, and that this has been found to some extent in the stumps of the pines. Successful attempts have been made to work up these stumps into oil by distillation with steam, and a company has been formed at Hinckley, in Minnesota, which obtains from the farmers against compensation the right to remove the stumps in the denuded forest areas from the ground for the purpose of oil production. If the future proves that these results are crowned with success, a new and important source of supply for the production of a 'turpentine oil' might thus be opened up, and at the same time colonization be facilitated."

Note what is said about Peru balsam:

"Numerous inquiries on the part of consumers induce us to point out that for the present there is no prospect of cheaper prices for this article, as the supplies remain scarce, and are barely sufficient for the current demand. The enormous increase in the prices is said to be due to this, that the Indians in the producing districts are afraid to bring the balsam into the towns, as they would expose themselves to the risk, owing to the warlike conditions in San Salvador and Guatemala, of being 'pressed' into military service. There are also frequent reports that the exporters in the producing districts have come to an understanding with regard to the prices."

"Adverting to the Introductory Notes we are pleased to learn that our works—which have now for six years served their purpose—have again reached the limits of their capacity, so that for the coming year we are contemplating large extensions to our distilling installation. In addition to the erection of a new extensive distilling hall, we have provided for an addition of 12 boilers to our boiler house, which will double our output capacity. Our power station has already been doubled this summer by the erection of a second steam engine of 400 H. P."

—Schimmel & Co.'s Report.

TREASURY DECISION 1272.

Witch-hazel.

Fermenting molasses with witch-hazel brush makes mash fit for distillation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1907.

SIR: This office is in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting a communication from the ——— Distilling Company, submitting a formula under which they propose to take 80 gallons of water, 250 pounds of witch-hazel brush, and 15 gallons of molasses, and form a mash, which is subsequently run through a witch-hazel still.

In reply, you are informed that the use of molasses in the manufacture of this product as indicated would form a mash fit for distillation, which can only be made upon the premises of a registered distiller.

The ——— Distilling Company should be so advised.

Respectfully,

JOHN G. CAPERS,
Commissioner.

Mr. G. T. Davis, Collector Twelfth District, Scranton, Pa.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—We note with pleasure that at the December elections the Tribunal of Commerce of Grasse was elected, consisting of President, Henri Espinasse (of P. Robertet Freres); Judge for two years, Stephane Dumoulin (of Warrick Freres), and Judge for one year, Georges Chiris (of Ant. Chiris).

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, M. Aug. Merle (of Bruno Court), in the chair, M. Maximin Latty presented a paper reviewing experiments in the fighting of the Olive tree pests. M. Goeffroy of Cannes also presented at this meeting a translation of some of the publications of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, dealing with Cochineal and Citrus Mites, by G. L. Marlatt.

Among the late weddings are that of Mlle. Antonie Nicolas to M. Justin Girard, the well-known perfumer, and that of M. Gustave Bompard, the perfumer at Antibes and Mlle. Marie Rebuffel, to all of whom we extend our felicitations.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.—The market for Caraway is so very firm that, although comparatively little actual business is being done, higher prices are expected in the near future.

The auction sales of Sandalwood in Ceylon were on a par with last year's prices. It is stated that in Shimoga much of the wood was withdrawn, so the result may be very unfavorable for the government of Mysore. Such an issue would be fully deserved on account of the new arrangement for collecting dead and fallen wood. The "Proceedings" issued by His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore, present some interesting facts. The experience of some distillers with wood secured last year was notable. The yield from a certain class of wood of the same Kothi was about 25 per cent. less than that of wood from the same Kothi the year previous. Differences in other districts amounted to 10 per cent. Mixing dead wood with the regular grades of Mysore Sandalwood is certainly unfair, because bona fide buyers lose heavily. It has been suggested that the British Government should take a hand in the matter. Dead wood should be so catalogued by the Mysore Government, or it will be impossible to reestablish confidence. The result of this condition is that the price of oil Sandal will advance because distillers will not continue to make this oil at a loss.

MESSINA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The new oils—lemon, orange and bergamot—seem to be of excellent quality from a chemical point of view; for the season has been very favorable and the fruit of good quality.

LEMON.—The optical rotation is higher than last year; the specific gravity slightly lower, and the citral content from 3.5 per cent. to 4 per cent. Precise data cannot be furnished at this time, because oil is being pressed in only a few districts. By the end of January full particulars will be furnished. Regarding pinene, no exact determination has yet been made. Analyses will show whether it is present or not, and if so, in what proportion.

From a commercial point of view the indications are

that the supply of lemon oil will be about normal. There would be less available were it not for the drop in price of lemons, and this has diverted a great deal of fruit back to the oil presses—it being more profitable to press oil than to sell the fruit at low figures. The market continues dull for lack of any substantial demand. The oil pressers are holding back for better prices, as they bought the fruit at high figures; and consequently nothing can be said now about future quotations.

ORANGE.—This oil is scarce and there will certainly be a rise in price.

BERGAMOT.—The crop is normal, but the growers are releasing such a limited quantity that the demand is in excess of the visible supply. For this reason there has been no decline, and nothing can be said regarding the future.

NOTES ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND STANDARDS.*

By R. O. BROOKS, B. SC., CONSULTING FOOD INSPECTION EXPERT, 191 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK CITY; FORMERLY STATE CHEMIST, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The careless or intentional omission, in the Federal flavoring extract purity standards, to specify the strength of alcohol to be used or contained in the various extracts, beyond the meaningless statement "ethyl alcohol of proper strength," leaves the decision as to strength of menstruum to a large degree with the manufacturer, especially as said standards are explicitly stated to have no relation to the various U. S. P. extracts.

In lemon and orange extracts the point at issue regulates itself, as, in order to show the at least 5% (by volume) of essential oil required by the standards, an alcohol of at least a certain strength (practically 90%) must be used. As to vanilla extract, any extract in which 10 grams of vanilla beans to 100 cubic centimeters of finished product have been used must be considered legally pure; but as concerns quality it is very evident that the extract made according to the U. S. P. formula will be superior to the legally pure extract showing only 25% or less of alcohol (by volume) in the finished product, especially when the same grade of bean has been used in both.

A number of analyses of vanilla extracts made strictly according to the U. S. P. formula, are on record and show a final alcoholic strength always close to 40 to 45% (by volume). This indicates considerable loss by evaporation and lowering by added matter, of the original alcoholic strength of the menstruum; and it has been the writer's experience, as an analytical chemist and food inspection expert, that nearly every vanilla extract showing 35% or more of alcohol (by volume) had been made by the U. S. P. formula and contained the resins by which the quality of vanilla extracts are being judged in the awarding of contracts, especially for government supplies.

These resins of the vanilla bean must be seriously considered by the manufacturer of vanilla extracts that are more than merely legally pure, for it can be easily shown

* Continuation of address before Convention of American Extract Manufacturers' Association.

that the custom of awarding contracts on chemical analysis is becoming more and more prevalent and that manufacturers are turning out vanilla extracts very rich in vanilla resins and lemon extracts in which is contained as high as 10 and 11% of lemon oil.

The resins of the vanilla bean are contained in the latter to the extent of from 4 to 12% (hence from 0.4 to 1.2% will be found in U. S. P. extracts) and are supposed to be fully soluble in alcohol of 50% (by volume) and but slightly soluble in weaker alcohol. It is very evident, however, from the above-mentioned analytical data on resultant alcoholic contents of U. S. P. vanilla extracts, that although a 50% alcohol may be necessary to extract the resins, yet a considerably weaker alcoholic content will keep them in solution. This weakening of the alcoholic content must not be accomplished by the foolishly frequent practice of adding water, however, as the resins will surely be precipitated. The use of glycerine or alkali of course complicates the above facts, but as their use is shown by analytical data and the flavor of the extract is impaired, we will not discuss their utility here.

The fact that certain flavoring constituents (for example, vanilla resins and lemon oil) are soluble in large proportion in relatively small quantities of alcohol of a certain strength, but almost insoluble in "oceans" of alcohol of a sometimes very little weaker strength, is a stumbling-block for many a manufacturer, and often great is their surprise when it is pointed out to them that the resins have not been extracted or have been precipitated by dilution with water and that the lemon oil is to be found mainly in the "magnesia" residue, the same "magnesia" being probably the most worthless and costly substance used by extract makers at the present day. The only products ever obtained by the "magnesia" method is a possibly legally pure terpeneless lemon extract or a possibly half strength straight lemon extract, both of which require special labels and have no standing with genuine lemon extracts.

The question of color in a pure, high-grade lemon or orange extract is immaterial. It may be uncolored, or colored with peel or with any harmless vegetable or coal-tar color. In the latter case it is wise, and in the Federal inspection, imperative that the label be marked "artificially colored." Added color in straight vanilla extracts is not reprehensible but is seldom necessary if the extract be properly made. The coloring of artificial or imitation "extracts" or "flavors" is provided for in Food Inspection Decision 47 governing the labeling of such preparations.

(To be continued.)

We are in receipt of a circular letter from the Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Nyon, Switzerland, to the following effect: "We beg to inform you that our commercial director, Mr. Max Lang, retires this day (December 31, 1907) from our business on account of bad health.

"Mr. Lang has been during many years a valuable collaborator and we sincerely regret his leaving us.

"We express to him our thanks for his reliable co-operation, and remain, dear sirs, Yours faithfully."

Mr. Andrew Jergens, of Cincinnati, was a recent visitor to this city.

IN THE TRADE

Mr. D. C. Maloney, Vice-President of A. A. Stilwell Co., is in town. Mr. Maloney makes his headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Henry J. Beck, Manager of the Dodge & Olcott Co.'s Chicago branch, was a visitor during the early part of the month.

THE CRESCENT PERFUME Co., Rochester, N. Y., of which Messrs. Theo. and Herbert Williams have been proprietors, was incorporated recently.

Mr. E. H. Burr, American Manager for Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, and Justin Dupont, Argenteuil, France, is on a business trip through the Middle West.

Dr. H. W. Wright, examiner of essential oils, etc., in the New York Custom House, was operated on recently. His friends have received the assuring news of his marked improvement since the ordeal.

The *Scientific and Industrial Bulletin* of Roure-Bertrand Fils, November, 1907, Series 2, No. 6, will be reviewed next month. This bulletin is always valuable for the scientific information it contains.

Mr. Louis A. Greeman, President of the Samurai Co., makers of oriental styles perfumes, has just returned from a short trip as far south as Washington. He reports the tone of business healthy, and that the effects of the recent panic have practically disappeared.

There is no need to have labels reaching all around the cans in order to keep them from slipping off. The TINNOL, made by the Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William Street, New York, will fasten them to the tin so that it will stick forever without discoloring or blotting the labels.

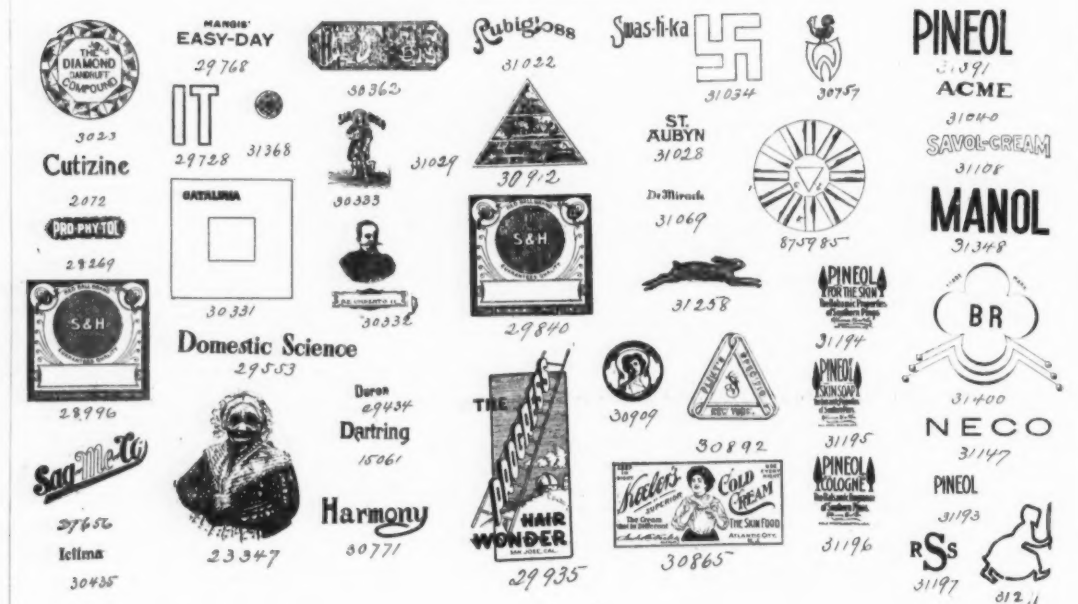
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Ernest A. Houchin and Anthony Huber and doing business at 35-47 Forty-third Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, and State of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Ernest A. Houchin is to take over the assets of Houchin & Huber and be responsible for the liabilities of the said firm. Mr. Houchin will continue the same line of business at the same place under the corporate name of Houchin-Aiken Co. Mr. Huber will also follow a similar line of business under the title of Huber Machinery Co., address Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., January 2, 1908.

ERNEST A. HOUCHIN,
ANTHONY HUBER.

MAYER, MCLEER & DOBSON, Attorneys for Ernest A. Houchin, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

WHITE & OTHEMAN, Attorneys for Anthony Huber, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARK, ETC.



NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

875,062.—METHOD OF PRODUCING CAMPHOR FROM CAMPHENE, ISOBORNEOL, OR OTHER CAMPHOR-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES.—Charles Glaser, Baltimore, Md.

1. The process of obtaining camphor which consists in suspending isoborneol in a solution of an alkali metal chlorid, passing an electric current through the mixture, and separating the camphor.

2. The process of obtaining camphor, which consists in suspending isoborneol in a solution of sodium chlorid, passing an electric current through the mixture and separating the camphor.

875,985.—SOAP CAKE.—Arthur F. Conery, Jr., Newark, N. J.

Claim.—4. As an article of manufacture, a soap cake comprising a body of soap of cylindrical form having a hub portion provided therein with an opening of non-circular form, and having grooves extending from such hub portion toward the periphery of the cake.

PRINTS.

2179.—Title: "Lexard." (For Soap).—Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

LABELS.

13,952.—Title: "Monty Krysto." (For a Preparation for the Hair).—Joseph Montague, Buffalo, N. Y.

13,958.—Title: "Tanaline Cream Lotion." (For a Lotion for the Complexion.) Damascus Chemical Co., Butler, Pa.

13,960.—Title: "Delightful." (For Scouring-Soap).—Joseph Guttradt, New York, N. Y.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

2072.—Waterbury Chemical Co., Des Moines, Iowa.—Face lotion.

3023.—Harry Lay, Kansas City, Mo.—Hair tonic.

15,061.—Vereinigte Chemische Werke Actien Gesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany.—Cold cream and pomades made from wool-fat.

23,347.—John Campbell Hagan, Richmond, Va.—Flavoring extracts.

27,656.—Saginaw Medicine Co., Saginaw, Mich.—Remedy for dandruff; salve or ointment, lotions, cream and powders for cooling and preserving the skin, complexion-powders, shampoo-jelly, tooth powder, dentifrice in soap form, cold cream and perfumery.

28,269.—Frank R. Tyler, Richmond, Va.—Tooth powder and paste.

28,996.—Stevenson & Howell, L't'd, London, England.—Flavoring essences and flavoring extracts.

29,434.—Chemische Werke Hansa G. m. b. H., Heme-lingen, Germany.—Soap.

29,553.—Domestic Science Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.—Flavoring extracts.

29,728.—George A. Schmidt Co., Chicago, Ill.—Creams and cosmetic preparations to be applied to the skin, skin powders and lotions and perfumes.

29,768.—Linn F. Mangis, Portland, Ore.—Chemical washing powder for laundry purposes.

29,840.—Stevenson & Howell, Limited, London, England.—Essential Oils, colorings (being vegetable or mineral extracts which are used for coloring food substances), caramel, beer clarifiers and preparations for producing froth on beers and preservatives and soda bicarbonate for use in the manufacture of beverages and in the preparation of food products. (The disk being red.)

29,935.—The J. Ey Company, San Jose, Cal.—A liquid hair tonic.

30,331.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y.—(Used 10 years.) Salad oil, olive oil, cotton oil, peanut oil, nut oil and sesame oil.

30,332.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y.—Olive oil.

30,333.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y.—Salad oil.

30,362.—A. Bellman & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Preparations for improving and fluffing the hair.

30,435.—S. Armitage, London, England.—Skin cream, cold cream and hair lotion.

30,757.—The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.—Shaving and other toilet soaps.

30,771.—United Drug Co., Boston, Mass.—Perfumery extracts, toilet waters, cologne, sachet powders, face, complexion, rice and talcum powders, rouge, cold cream and skin food.

30,865.—Charles E. Keeler, Atlantic City, N. J.—Cold cream.

30,897.—John H. Leonard, New York, N. Y.—An anti-septic wash.

30,909.—Abraham Misleg, New York, N. Y.—Cosmetic preparations for the treatment of freckles, blackheads and blemishes of the skin.

30,912.—Ludwig Botho Schenck, New York, N. Y.—Facial lotions, hair tonics, nasal washes and gargles and liquid creams for the complexion.

31,022.—Miller Bros., New York, N. Y.—Nail polishing paste.

31,028.—John Martin Tobin, New York, N. Y.—Toilet cream.

31,029.—Hans Schwarzkopf, Charlottenburg (near Berlin), Germany.—Cosmetic for the hair.

31,034.—Toote & Jenks, Jackson, Mich.—Perfumes.

31,040.—Acme Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.—Massage cream.

31,069.—De Miracle Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.—Toilet cream and freckle-eradicator.

31,108.—Nettie M. Hoon, Mercer, Pa.—An ointment.

31,147.—George Creasuba, Denver, Colo.—A hair restorative.

31,193.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.—Medicinal and toilet cologne.

31,194.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.—Ointment.

31,195.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.—Medicinal and toilet soaps.

31,196.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.—Medicinal and toilet cologne.

31,197.—Royal Solvent Co., New York, N. Y.—Soap.

31,258.—Sherman M. Turrill, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Hair remover.

31,291.—The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.—An abrasive scouring soap.

31,368.—G. F. Sutton Sons & Co., London, England.—Preparations of ammonia for use as a detergent.

31,348.—Max Feigl, Prague, Austria-Hungary.—Soaps.

31,400.—Bernard Rochow, New York, N. Y.—Skin tonics.

31,591.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Malden, Mass.—Medicinal and toilet soaps.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Bay Rum From Porto Rico.

Newhall v. Jordan, Collector. United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of New York. Opinion by Thomas, J. (149 Fed. Rep., 586).

Newhall v. Anderson, Collector Southern District of New York. Opinion by Hough, J. Appealed to United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Bay rum imported from Porto Rico is not subject to internal revenue tax as distilled spirits.

In Newhall v. Jordan, as the payment of the tax was without protest and voluntary, judgment was given in favor of the collector.

COMBINED OILS—MIXED SESAME AND PEANUT OILS.

Protest 209551 of F. A. Reichard against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the port of New York. Before Board 1, December 30, 1907.

Merchandise which was invoiced as nut oil and was classified as a combination of expressed oils under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897, was claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 626, relating to nut oils, etc. Protest overruled.

McClelland, General Appraiser: * * * A sample of the importation was found, on analysis by the chemist in the United States laboratory at the port of New York, to contain 3 per cent. of sesame oil. That the merchandise consists of a mixture of peanut and sesame oils is not disputed, and although said oils are entitled to free entry under paragraph 625 when imported separately, yet, sesame and peanut oils, being expressed oils, when mixed together become combinations of expressed oils, and are therefore specifically provided for in paragraph 3 and dutiable as assessed.

Combinations or mixtures of oils as cotton-seed and peanut oils, olive oil and cotton-seed oils, and sesame and peanut oils, which were the subject of former decisions of the Board, have been held dutiable as combinations of expressed oils as provided for in paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897. Note Abstract 3787 (T. D. 25780), G. A. 4915 (T. D. 22987), and G. A. 5805 (T. D. 25646).

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—Ungerer & Co. v. United States.

United States circuit court, southern district of New York, November 6, 1907. On application for review of a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Before Martin, District Judge.

Decision affirmed by consent. The merchandise consisted of artificial musk composed in part but not chiefly of a coal-tar derivative, which the Board held to have been properly classified as a chemical compound under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897. The importers contended that it should have been classified as a coal-tar product or preparation under paragraph 15. For decision below see G. A. 6148 (T. D. 26963).

A despatch from Columbus, O., states that the capital stock of the BROWN SOAP CO., of Columbus, has been increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000. With this added capital the company will consolidate with the Campbell-Hopkins Soap Co. of the same city.

JANUARY MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The recent slump in business, coming as a result of the November financial flurry, was felt very keenly in the New York Essential Oil market. Buying is generally slack in December, and the added influence of the panic seemed to knock the bottom out. A healthy recovery is becoming manifest, especially in staples, though bargains are being offered here and there by concerns who need the money and cannot hold their stocks any longer and wait for brisker buying.

Neroli is scarce and higher; but those who prize the effects the pure oil will permit are paying the price.

MESSINA ESSENCES.

See Foreign Correspondence.—Locally several jobbers announce the discontinuance of the decline-clause in contracts, as a result of our symposium last month.

VANILLIN.

As noted in our December market report, Vanillin is quoted at 33c. bulk, 34c. pounds, and 35c. ounces. There are just three concerns making Vanillin in this country, and as the advance was announced simultaneously by all three or by their selling agents, our readers may draw their own conclusions. Certain "outside" interests, however, seem to have gathered quite a stock before the price was raised, and in consequence there appear to be "disturbing" influences in quotations.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb....	\$3.50
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50
" Artificial.....	.75
" Sweet, True.....	.47-.57
" Peach-kernel.....	.39-.41
Amber, Crude.....	.14
" Rectified.....	.20
Anise.....	1.25
Aspic (Spike).....	1.20
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50
Bay.....	2.50
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	4.00
Bergamot, 35%.....	3.75
Birch (Sweet).....	2.50
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50
Cade.....	.20
Cajeput.....	.55
Camphor.....	.18
Caraway Seed.....	1.25
Cardamom.....	20.00
Carvol.....	2.45
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.65
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75
" Wood.....	.32
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00
Citronella.....	.35
Cloves.....	1.00
Copaiba.....	1.35
Coriander.....	14.00
Croton.....	.85
Cubebs.....	1.80
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.....	.70
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.10
" Bitter.....	.75
Geranium, African.....	4.00-4.25
" Bourbon.....	3.50
" French.....	11.00
" Turkish.....	2.75

Ginger.....	\$5.00
Gingergrass.....	1.35
Hemlock.....	.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect.....	1.30-1.50
Kananga, Java.....	4.00
Lavender, English.....	7.00
" Cultivated.....	3.50
" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	3.00
Lemon.....	1.55
Lemongrass.....	1.25
Limes, expressed.....	2.00
" distilled.....	.90
Linaloe.....	2.50
Mace, distilled.....	.90
Mustard, natural.....	4.50
" artificial.....	2.00
Myrbane, rect.....	.12
Neroli, petale.....	80.00-100.00
" artificial.....	17.00
Nutmeg.....	.90
Orange, bitter.....	2.60
Orange, sweet.....	2.60
Origanum.....	.40
Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	3.50-4.50
Patchouly.....	4.50-5.50
Pennyroyal.....	3.50
Peppermint, W. C.....	1.75-1.80
Petit Grain, American.....	5.00
" French.....	5.50
Pimento.....	2.25
Rose.....(oz.)	5.75-6.50
Rosemary, French.....	1.10
" Trieste.....	.50
Sandalwood, East India.....	3.25
Sassafras, artificial.....	.45
" natural.....	.80
Safrol.....	.55
Savin.....	1.40-7.50

BEANS.

The latest sensation in the Bean market is the report of the partial failure of the Mexican bean crop. Some report that there will be less than half a crop, but other reports have it that the falling off is not more than one-third or one-fourth. Be this how it may, the supply is short of the demand and those who expected to "hammer" the price of Bourbons with Mexican Cuts are out on their reckoning. The American demand has been small so far, but with the renewed activity which the spring business must bring some will have to buy and the effect upon the market will be stimulating. The tendency can hardly be downwards.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Buying interests are small and spot oils can be bought at favorable figures.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05¼.
Grease, brown, .04½; yellow, .05.
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .34½; summer, yellow, prime, .38½.
Cocoonut Oil, Cochín, .08-.08½; Ceylon, .06½-.07¼.
Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .65-.75.
Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06-.06½.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06½; red prime, .05½.
Chemicals, borax, .06; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$1.90.
Rosin, 1st run, .27; 2d run, .29; 3d run, .31; 4th run, .33.

Spearmint.....	\$2.50
Spruce.....	.70
Tansy.....	4.50
Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" white, French.....	1.25
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
" Indian.....	42.00
Wintergreen, artificial.....	.40
Wormwood.....	4.50
Ylang Ylang.....	50.00-65.00

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	.85
Surinam.....	.30
Para.....	.30
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$4.25-7.00
" " Cut.....	3.75-4.00
" " Bourbon.....	3.00-3.50
" " Tahiti.....	1.00-1.25

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
" gray.....	35.00
Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit.....	2.70
Cumarin.....	3.40-3.50
Heliotropine.....	1.75-2.00
Musk, Cab, pods.....(oz.)	8.00
" " grain.....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
" " grain.....	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	2.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.16
Talc Italian.....	.01½-.01¾
Terpineol.....	.40-.50
Vanillin.....	.33-.35

LANOLIN**"BRITISH"****Adeps Lanae U. S. P.**

This is what a prominent manufacturer of toilet preparations wrote us a short time ago. A year or so ago he used our product and since then has tried practically every other kind in the market; now he returns to us, and this time to stay. Let us send you samples and quote prices.

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TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED.—To call on Perfumers, Soap Makers, Druggists, Manufacturing Confectioners, &c. Experience, ability and acquaintance with the above trades necessary. Knowledge of Essential Oils desired. Address, with full particulars: ALPHA, care of this paper.

Interest in an established flavoring extract business for sale. A good man qualified to manage the business can acquire a substantial interest for from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Address P. O. Box 1809, New York.

FOR SALE.—Mill and Rutschman Plodder. Full instructions for those inexperienced in making milled soaps. Address Geo. A. Schmidt Co., 405-407 North Ave., Chicago.

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Chemist, expert in manufacturing all perfumes, creams, toilet goods, drug and medical preparations, flavoring extracts, syrups, canning powders, etc. Expert analyzer, eighteen years' experience abroad and here. Best systems in manufacturing, filling and finishing. Skilful, energetic manager wants position. DR. HEINZEL, 124 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

SOAP MAKER.—Highest standing, wide experience with all kinds of soaps. Highest class recommendations. Address RENREW, care of this journal.

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Perfumery salesman wanted, with established drug and department store trade. Excellent opportunity for the right man. Correspondence confidential. The Willis H. Lowe Co., Boston, Mass.

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OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEWS OF
THE WHOLE WORLD

Eighth Year—No. 8 Rue Nouvelle, Paris, 9°

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NEW YORK

Looking Backward

ON January 1, 1909, will be pleasanter than it was January 1, 1908, unless those who know are greatly in error.

The prospects of good business this year are very encouraging. The commercial atmosphere is clearer—crops are good—the country is again prosperous.

Nineteen Hundred and Eight will be a money-maker.

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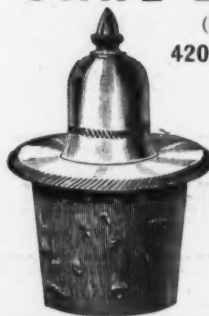
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